

**Nógrád county and the specified part of Pest county eradication  
programme for classical swine fever in feral pigs**

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**18 December 2007**

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## **1. Legal basis**

### European Union legislation

Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.

Commission Decision 2002/106/EC of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever.

Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 811/2003 of 12 May 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the intra-species recycling ban for fish, the burial and burning of animal by-products and certain transitional measures.

Commission Decision 2006/805/EC of 24 November 2006 concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States.

Commission Decision 2007/152/EC of 6 March 2007 amending Decision 2006/805/EC as regards animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in Hungary.

Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

### Hungarian legislation

Act CLXXVI of 2005 on animal health.

Government Decree 113/2006 (V.12.) on the responsibilities of approved veterinarians and the detailed rules governing their activities.

Government Decree 274/2006 (XII.23.) on the establishment and operation of the Agricultural Office (CAO)

Ministry of Agriculture Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) FVM on the control of classical swine fever.

Ministry of Agriculture Decree 19/2005 (III.22.) FVM laying down the animal health requirements for the manufacture, processing, distribution and import of products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

## 2. Human resources

### 1. Nógrád county

#### a. Number of veterinary practioners in Nógrád County

official veterinarians	14
approved veterinarians:	17
private veterinarians:	2

In case of need, the CAO Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate may be asked to second veterinarians from other counties.

#### b. Hunters:

No of licensed hunters (hunting associations):	90
Professional hunters:	1600

#### c. Countryside wardens: 6

#### d. Technical equipment:

- vehicles;
- disinfection materials and equipment
- other machinery and manual equipment.

These are provided from Nógrád County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate's or the hunting associations' own resources, or rented from contractors.

### 2. Pest county

#### a. Number of veterinary practioners in Pest County

official veterinarians	141
approved veterinarians:	113
private veterinarians:	713

In case of need, the CAO Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate may be asked to second veterinarians from other counties.

#### b. Hunters:

No of licensed hunters in the county (hunting associations):	101
Professional hunters:	296

#### c. Countryside wardens: 8

#### d. Technical equipment:

- vehicles;
- disinfection materials and equipment
- other machinery and manual equipment.

These are provided from Pest County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate's or the hunting associations' own resources, or rented from contractors and refer to the whole Pest county.

### 3. Financial resources

The programme is funded from the central budget under a separate heading of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development chapter.

### 4. Epidemiological situation

4.1. Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006 - 2007 (01.03.2006 - 28.02.2007)

4.1.1 Nógrád county

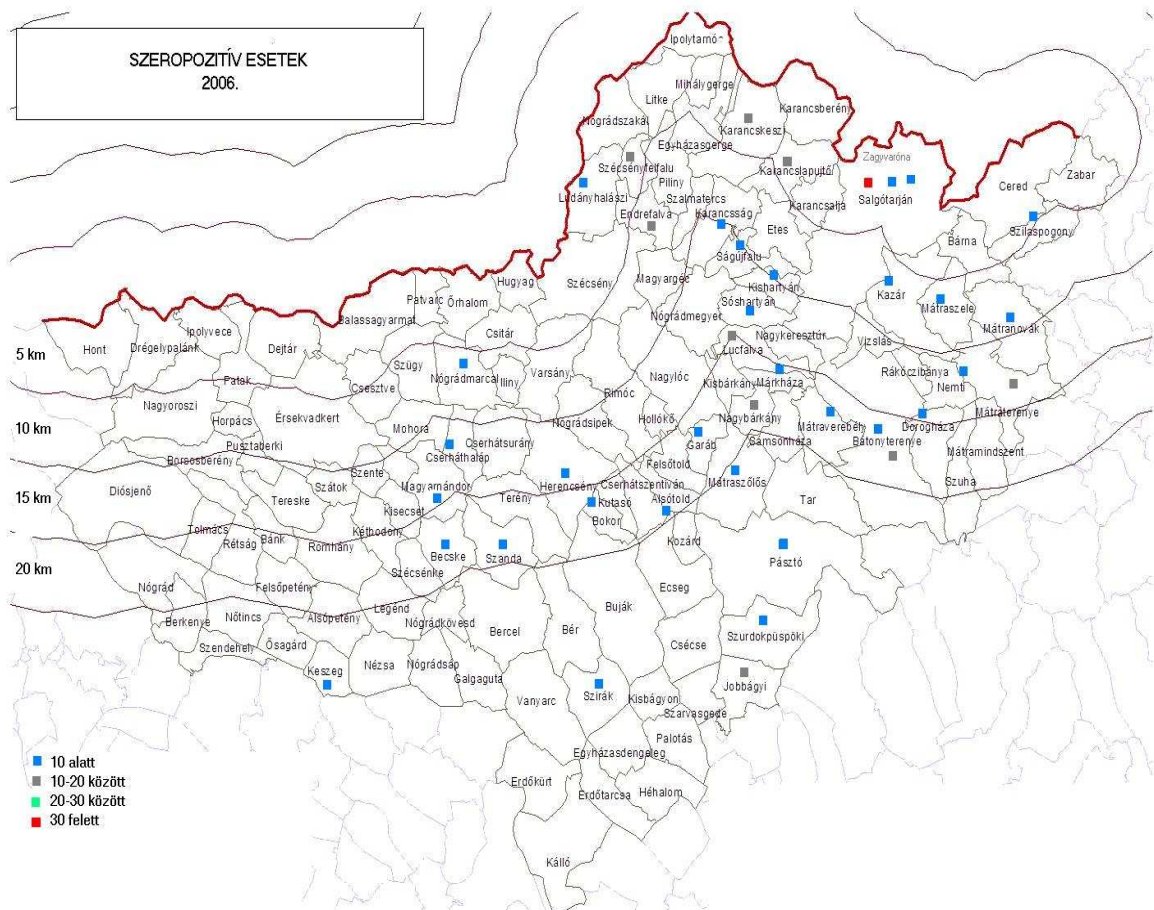
Over this period, a total of 2028 serological tests were carried out on feral pigs in Nógrád county. Out of these, 224 were seropositive; the remainder seronegative. Out of the 224 seropositive cases, 2 were found to be virus-positive. This result reflects the fact that, of 5 cases of swine fever detected in January 2007, three were not subjected to serological testing, but directly to virological testing.

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2028	1804	224*
Antigen detection (ELISA)	564	562	2
PCR	548	543	5

Note: The virological test was negative in 222 cases.

The table below shows the distribution of seropositive cases according to distance from the Slovak-Hungarian border.

Zone	0 – 5 km	5 – 10 km	10 – 15 km	15 – 20 km	over 20 km
No of cases	155	22	19	24	4



#### 4.1.2 Pest county

Over this period, a total of 912 serological tests were carried out on feral pigs in Pest county. Out of these, 31 were seropositive; the remainder seronegative. All the 31 seropositive cases were found to be virologically negative.

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	912	881	31
Antigen detection (ELISA)	41	41	0
PCR	53	53	0

## 4.2. Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007 - 2008

## 4.2.1. Nógrád county

Table A

Results between 1 March 2007 and 31 June 2007

(Before the approval of the first version of the eradication plan)

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	932	740	192
Antigen detection (ELISA)	932	923	9
PCR	937	927	10

Table B

Results between 1 July 2007 and 31 October 2007

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	1777	1412	365
Antigen detection (ELISA)	1787	1778	9
PCR	1785	1768	17

## 4.2.2 Pest county

Results between 1 March 2007 and 31 October 2007

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	839	789	50
Antigen detection (ELISA)	152	152	0
PCR	146	146	0



### 4.3 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases

#### 4.3.1 Nógrád county

Table A

Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases up to 30.06.2007  
(Before the approval of the first version of the eradication plan)

	<b>Place shot or found</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Date shot or found</b>	<b>Age at death</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Behaviour</b>	<b>Date registered</b>
1.	Csesztve	1	2007.01.09.	8 months	Sow	normal	2007. 01. 25.
2.	Csesztve	1	2007.01.10.	1 year	Sow	normal	2007. 01. 22.
3.	Litke	1	2007.01.10.	8 months	Boar	normal	2007. 01. 22.
4.	Ipolytarnóc	1	2007.01.12.	8 months	Boar	abnormal	2007. 01. 22.
5.	Ipolytarnóc	1	2007.01.17.	8 months	Sow	dead	2007. 01. 25.
6.	Herencsény	1	2007.04.28.	1 year	Sow	normal	2007. 05. 14.
7.	Karancsberény	1	2007.05.16.	2 years	Boar	normal	2007. 05. 29.
8.	Karancskeszzi	1	2007.05.22.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 04.
9.	Kisecset	1	2007.05.30.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 12.
10.	Kisecset	1	2007.05.30.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 12.
11.	Magyarnándor	1	2007.06.01.	3 years	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 15.
12.	Varsány	1	2007.06.03.	1.5 years	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 19.
13.	Mohora*	1	2007.06.17.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 25.
14.	Herencsény*	1	2007.06.21.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 27.
15.	Herencsény*	1	2007.06.21.	1 year	Sow	normal	2007. 06. 27.

Note: The last 3 cases have not yet been included in the plan

5 km zone:	7 virologically positive cases
5 -10 km zone:	2 virologically positive cases
10 -15 km zone:	6 virologically positive cases
15 -20 km zone:	0 virologically positive case

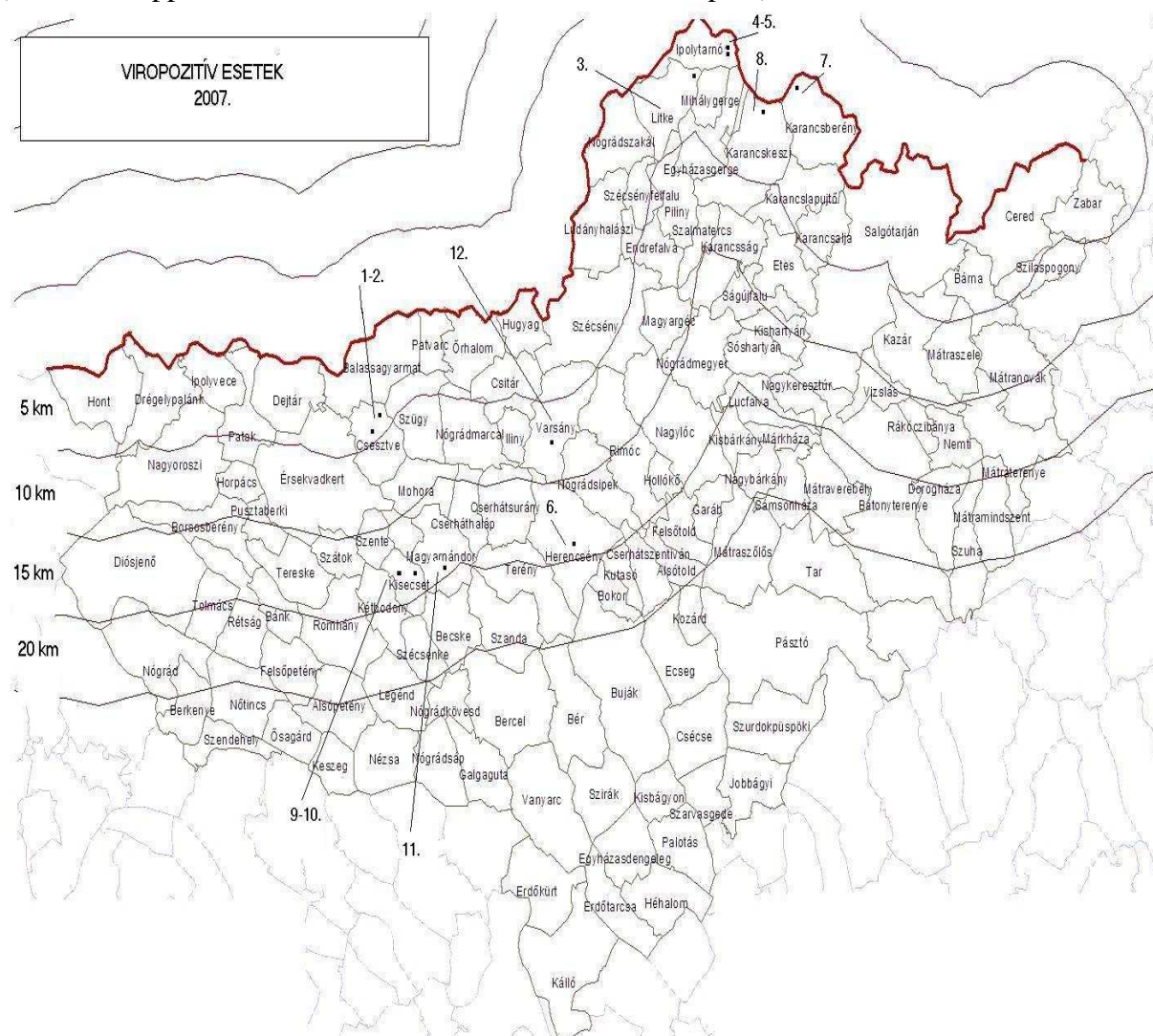


Table B

Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases between 1 July 2007 and 17 December 2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Iliny	1	26.06.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	11.07.2007
2.	Érsekvadkert	1	02.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	16.07.2007
3.	Herencsény	1	02.07.2007	3 months	sow	abnormal	19.07.2007
4.	Bér	1	05.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	20.07.2007
5.	Nógrádmarcal	1	08.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	24.07.2007
6.	Salgótarján-Salgóbánya	1	24.07.2007	1 year	boar	normal	07.08.2007
7.	Ecseg	1	29.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	07.08.2007
8.	Rimóc	1	29.07.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	07.08.2007
9.	Iliny	1	30.07.2007	6 months	boar	abnormal	09.08.2007
10.	Csesztve	1	09.08.2007	9 months	sow	normal	15.08.2007
11.	Bér	1	10.08.2007	3 years	sow	normal	22.08.2007
12.	Erdőkürt	1	02.09.2007	6 months	sow	normal	11.09.2007
13.	Pásztó	1	07.10.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	18.10.2007
14.	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	14.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	27.10.2007
15.	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	26.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	08.11.2007
16.	Pásztó	1	28.10.2007	1 year	boar	normal	09.11.2007
17.	Garáb	1	11.11.2007	8 months	sow	normal	22.11.2007
18.	Romhány	1	11.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
19.	Somoskőújfalu	1	16.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
20.	Borsosberény	1	01.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	13.12.2007
21.	Borsosberény	1	01.12.2007	1,5 years	boar	normal	13.12.2007
22.	Nagylóc	1	25.11.2007	3 years	sow	normal	13.12.2007

#### 4.3.2 Pest county

Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases up to 17 December 2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.12.2007
2.	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	sow	normal	10.12.2007
3.	Nagybörzsöny	1	19.11.2007	2 years	sow	normal	10.12.2007

Note: All the three CSF cases occurred in the part of Pest county specified in point 5.2

## 5. Determining the infected area

### 5.1 Nógrád county

The infected area was determined as recommended by the Hungarian National Classical Swine Fever Expert Team.

The Group of Experts was set up in August 2005 by the Chief Veterinary Officer to deal with the outbreak of classical swine fever in Slovakia at the time. It meets on a quarterly basis, and records are kept of the meetings. In the event of an incident, the Group can be convened within a week at the order of the Chief Veterinary Officer. It works in cooperation with the hunting authority, the County Hunting Chamber and the Bükk National Park Administration.

Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate is responsible for the organisation and implementation of all measures in connection with infected areas. The following bodies also assist in these measures:

- Nógrád County Hunting Authority
- Nógrád County Hunting Chamber
- Bükk National Park Administration
- Nógrád County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Epidemiological situation as described in section 4.

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases. The number of feral pigs within the county and game population density are shown in Annex 8 7.

Natural or artificial barriers to the movement of feral pig populations.

- Natural barrier: The Ipoly river, which runs along two thirds of the county's border with Slovakia.
- Artificial barrier: the E71 (M3) motorway, which cuts across the southern part of the county.

On the basis of the above, the Group of Experts recommended declaring Nógrád County an infected area. This was effectively done by the the Director of Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate on 26.01.2007. The designation of the county as an infected area was acknowledged in Commission Decision 2007/152/EC.

A.

Feral pig population in the infected area:

Estimated no of pigs:	3365
Target number for hunting:	4477
Density according to estimated stocks (head/ha):	0.016
Total metapopulations:	422

For detailed breakdown see Annex 8 7.

B . Domestic pig population in the infected area:

## a) Small herds:

No of holdings: 1833

No of pigs: 6415

For breakdown according to veterinary district see Annex 1

## b) Large herds:

No of farms: 7

No of pigs: 21540

For list of farms, see Annex 2

## 5.2 Specified part of Pest county

The Slovak authorities have informed the Commission and Hungarian State Veterinary Service about the outbreak of CSF in feral pigs on 26 September 2007 near to the Slovak-Hungarian border as well as the evolution in certain areas bordering Hungary.

The Hungarian authorities have informed the Commission that in the light of the epidemiological situation, the measures of the plan for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs need to be extended to part of Pest County in Hungary.

Based on the opinion of the Commission and the Hungarian CSF Expert group the new infected area in Pest county should be the following:

The territory of the county of Nógrád and the territory of the county of Pest located north and east of the Danube, south of the border with Slovakia, west of the border with the county Nógrád and north of the motorway E 71.

## A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

Estimated no of pigs: 4166

Target number for hunting: 2761

Density according to estimated stocks (head/ha): 0.038

Total metapopulations: 268

For detailed breakdown see Annex 7.

## B

## Domestic pig population in the infected area:

## a) Small herds:

No of holdings: 923

No of pigs: 3269

For breakdown according to veterinary district see Annex 1

## b) Large herds:

No of farms: 6

No of pigs: 3101

For list of farms, see Annex 2

## **6. Measures to prevent the spread of the disease in feral pig populations**

### **6.1 Hunting regulations:**

#### **a) Within 3 km of the outbreak**

-Individual hunting permitted. Once gutted, clinically healthy shot animals must be taken to the collection centre, and samples must be taken for serological and virological testing and forwarded to the Central Agricultural Office (CAO) Veterinary Diagnostics Directorate (the national reference laboratory for classical swine fever). The feral pig carcass must be kept at the collection centre until the laboratory results have been received. The animal's entrails must be buried at a depth of 1m at the site of shooting. Animals may be shot only from blinds at feeding stations. The official veterinarian decides on the use to be made of the carcass on the basis of the laboratory results for the test sample.

-The corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue at the Animal Health Directorate. If possible, samples must be taken from the carcass and sent to the National Reference Laboratory for virological and serological testing. After sampling, the carcass is sent to the ATEV disposal plant in Solt.

-Group hunting within the territory is not permitted within 40 days of the last outbreak. However Group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the Animal Health Directorate if the effective reducing of feral pig population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

#### **b) Outside 3 km of the outbreak**

-Individual hunting is permitted.

-Group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the Animal Health Directorate. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

-The corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue at the Animal Health Directorate, from where they are moved to the ATEV processing plant (Solt unit) for disposal following serological and virological sampling.

-If a badly autolysed carcass of an animal found dead cannot be moved after sampling, it must be buried on the spot at a depth of 1 m. The burial site must be disinfected.

c) Group hunting with dogs is not permitted within the infected area. However Group hunting with dogs may be permitted upon prior application to the Animal Health Directorate if the effective reducing of feral pig population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. It must not apply in areas within 3 km of the outbreak within 40 days of the last outbreak. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

## 6.2 Measures in the case of animals clinically healthy when shot

6.2.1 Shooting must take place at a site from which the animals can be transported by motor vehicle and where the ground is suitable for burying the entrails at a depth of 1 m. Bagged feral pigs must be tagged on site with the 6-figure game identification number. Sampling for serological and virological testing must be carried out at the site of shooting or, in exceptional cases, at the game collection centre. The samples are to be sent to the Veterinary Diagnostics Directorate.

The sample must be accompanied by an identification card containing the following information:

- a) the big game identification number
- b) the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot;
- c) the date on which the animal was found dead or shot,
- d) the age and sex of the pig,
- e) if shot: symptoms before shooting,
- f) if found dead: the state of the carcass,
- g) laboratory findings.

The site of shooting and of burial of the entrails must be disinfected (using a 2% caustic soda, 3-5% hypochlorite, 1% peracetic acid and 4% formic acid solution). The people involved must also disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

### 6.2.2 Game collection centre

Annex 6 lists the game collection centres. The disease prevention and hygiene rules applying to collection points and transport vehicles are given in Annex 3. Once the animal corpses have been unloaded, the loading platform of the transport vehicle must be disinfected and the people involved must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

On the basis of the test results, the official veterinarian approves the animal for transportation to a game handling establishment or for market consumption. If the test results are positive, the procedure is as follows:

All seropositive animals are seized and disposed with state compensation.

In the case of a virus-positive result, not only the positive animal, but also those directly adjacent to it on both sides are seized and disposed with state compensation.

If the animal carcasses have been stored suspended and contact between them prevented by means of plastic bags, only those carcasses testing positive need be seized.

### 6.2.3 Preventing or restricting contact between metapopulations

Localisation of feral pigs through supplemental feeding may be at specially installed feed distributors or habitual feeding sites. Supplemental feeding is monitored regularly by the game warden and on a spot-check basis by the official veterinarian.

#### 6.2.4 Reducing the feral pig population:

- a) The feral pig population must be thinned out by hunting, if necessary by exceeding the numbers provided for in the hunting plan.
- b) Culling have to be continuous in the 3 km zone around the outbreak, and may be carried out only from blinds at feeding stations. Group hunting is forbidden until 40 days have expired since the last virologically positive case, excluding the individual permission of the Animal Health Directorate according to 6.1.a).
- c) The cull should include the maximum possible number of piglets and animals aged under 1 year.
- d) Animals found dead or showing abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue, where samples are taken before the carcasses are sent to ATEV for disposal. Entrails and decaying carcasses must be buried on the spot at a depth of at least 1 m. The area around the burial site must be disinfected.  
If the carcass is in a state of decay, a tubular bone should, if possible, be detached for PCR testing prior to burial.

#### 6.2.5 Requirements applying to licensed hunters:

- a) The licence holder shall keep a record of the number, size, geographical distribution and movements of metapopulations.
- b) Samples must be taken for serological and virological testing (sampling equipment is available from the animal health department) and sent without delay to the official or approved veterinarian.
- c) Any feral pig found diseased or dead must be reported to the animal health department.
- d) Within the infected area, feral pigs must be hunted continuously, irrespective of age or weight, with the exception only of suckling sows. All available means should be used – e.g. supplemental feeding to discourage movement, hunting – to prevent the pigs from entering the infected territory.
- e) All animals shot within the territory infected with swine fever must be taken to the game collection centre, and any animals found dead must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue. The internal organs must be collected and disposed of by burial at a depth of at least 1 m. The collection area (bagging and burial site) must be cleaned and disinfected.
- f) Following any hunting activity, hunters must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear. Hunters may not enter areas in which pigs are kept while wearing clothes they have worn for hunting.
- g) Hunters must clean and disinfect all implements used for gutting and jointing pigs.
- h) Waste or food remains originating from wild pigs must never be fed to domestic pigs and vice versa.

#### 6.2.6 Recording of epidemiological data

In case of outbreak of classical swine fever, licensed hunters must record the following information on all feral pigs shot or found dead:

- a) big game identification number
- b) the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot



- c ) the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
- d ) the age and sex of the pig
- e ) if shot, symptoms before shooting
- f ) if found dead, state of the carcass
- g ) laboratory findings.

These data must be kept for two years and presented in full at any official inspection.

#### 6.2.7 Disposal

Disposal shall be in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

a) The following must be disposed of safely:

- corpses of feral pigs found dead
- corpses of feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting
- the entrails of healthy animals shot
- bodies of feral pigs of no commercial value (piglets)
- bodies of feral pigs testing positive in the virological or serological diagnostic tests
- bodies of the animals directly next to a pig found positive in the virological test

b) Feral pigs found dead must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue or, if already in a state of decay, buried on the spot following sampling.

c) Feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue.

d) The corpses of shot animals not fit for human consumption must be taken to the animal morgue.

e) Samples must be taken for virological and serological testing from all animals sent to the Directorate's morgue. These samples are to be sent to the Diagnosis Directorate laboratory. The identification form sent with the sample must carry the following information:

- the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
- the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
- the age and sex of the pig
- if shot, symptoms before shooting
- if found dead, the state of the carcass
- laboratory findings.

f) Following sampling, the carcasses must be sent to ATEV's Solt plant for safe disposal in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

Vehicles used for transporting the carcasses must be checked by the official veterinarian for suitability, and the vehicle must be disinfected after loading and prior to departure.

## **7. Monitoring tests in feral pig populations**

7.1 Throughout Nógrád county and specified part of Pest county, all feral pigs shot are systematically subjected to virological and serological testing, and all feral pigs found dead or shot on grounds of abnormal behavioural symptoms undergo full examination, for a period of two years following the last viropositive case. A clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil or, if this cannot be provided, a sample from another lymphoid organ (spleen, lymphatic gland) must be sent to the laboratory.

7.2 We are at present performing the tests under point 7.1 in accordance with the monitoring procedures prescribed in Chapter IV, point H of the Diagnostic Manual, which remain compulsory for 24 months following the last positive virological case. This period includes the minimum period of 12 months for disease monitoring measures laid down in Article 16(3)(q) of Directive 2001/89/EC.

7.3 Over the full 24-month period we are implementing the measures specified in points g), k) and l) of the said Article 16(3).

7.4 If there are any virus-positive cases during the monitoring period, we will consider oral vaccination of the feral pig population within the infected zone against classical swine fever.

## **8. Preventive measures against classical swine fever in domestic pigs**

### **8.1. Nógrád county**

Following the outbreak of classical swine fever, we set up a surveillance zone covering all domestic pigs within a 10 km radius of the outbreak site.

From 26.01.2007, the date on which Nógrád county was declared an infected area, we extended the surveillance zone to cover the entire county.

#### **8.1.1 Measures:**

- a) Within the infected area, we took the measures prescribed in Article 15(2), paying particular attention to the census of the pig population and screening based on clinical examination.
- b) Pigs are not allowed to enter or leave the farm unless authorised by the Chief Veterinary Officer, taking account of the epidemiological situation.
- c) People who have or may have been in contact with feral pigs are allowed to enter the farm only if the appropriate hygiene precautions are taken, i.e. change of clothes, hand and foot disinfection.
- d) Appropriate disinfecting materials (wheel disinfectant, handwashing facilities) are to be kept in pig housing and at farm entry and exit points;
- e) Hunters who keep domestic pigs have been ordered to keep separate records.
- f) All animals dying on the farm or showing symptoms of classical swine fever must be examined.
- g) No part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, or any material or equipment which could be contaminated with the classical swine fever virus, may be brought into a pig holding.
- h) Pigs, their semen, embryos or ova may not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of intra-Community trade.

#### **8.1.2 Slaughter for own consumption:**

Pigs may be slaughtered for own consumption only if the results of prior clinical examination as laid down in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual are satisfactory.

#### **8.1.3 Monitoring tests in small-scale pig holdings:**

These must be performed for a period of two years following the last virologically positive case.

##### **8.1.3.1 We conducted a risk assessment of vulnerable areas (settlements, farms).**

Settlements at risk:

- those within a 3 km radius of a classical swine fever outbreak
- those with a game collection centre.

Farms at risk:

- Pig holdings belonging to professional hunters
- Pig holdings belonging to members of hunting associations
- Pig holdings belonging to guest hunters

-Holdings belonging to pig keepers engaged in hunting-related activities (loading, auxiliary work, vehicle driving, etc.)

- 8.1.3.2 The clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual is performed:
- settlements at risk: every 3 months  
other settlements: every 6 months.  
The points to be checked in the clinical examination are set out in Annex. 4.
- 8.1.3.3 Serological tests must be carried out as prescribed in Chapter IV, point F of the Diagnostic Manual
- Vulnerable pig holdings within settlements at risk: every 6 months.  
The number of samples to be taken is determined on the basis of the minimum required for a positive case to be detected at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.
- Other settlements  
Pig holdings at risk: once a year  
On the basis of Chapter IV, point F (2) of the Diagnostic Manual, number of samples to be determined on the basis of 5% prevalence with 95% confidence.
- In both cases, the samples must be taken from animals aged over 8 weeks. The animals sampled must be given an identification mark. Samples must be stored at 0-5<sup>0</sup> C, and sent in a cooler container (with cooler block) to the National Reference Laboratory by courier.
- Accompanying documentation must be sent with the sample, specifying:
- the place of origin of the sample
  - name and address of the owner of the animal sampled
  - age and identification mark of the animal sampled
  - purpose of the test.
- 8.1.4 Monitoring tests in large-scale pig holdings:  
Within the infected area, the tests must continue to be performed for two years following the last virologically positive case of swine fever.
- 8.1.4.1 Clinical examinations prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual  
Frequency: monthly, by the chief veterinary officer  
The points to be checked in the examination and the farm inspection are given in Annex 5.
- 8.1.4.2 Serological tests must be carried out as prescribed in Chapter IV, point F of the Diagnostic Manual  
Frequency: every 6 months  
Number of samples: according to seroprevalence:

- breeding animals: 95% confidence at 5% prevalence
- fattening stock: 95% confidence at 10 % prevalence.

## 8.2 Specified part of Pest county

After the SCoFCAH meeting on 07 November 2007 we have started the measures prescribed in Article 15(2), paying particular attention to the census of the pig population and screening based on clinical examination in that part of Pest county. After the first CSF cases confirmed in this area (on 10 December 2007) the Animal health and Animal Welfare Directorate of CAO ordered that CSF eradication plan of Nógrád county must be applied in this part of Pest county (till the new modified plan).

## 9. Movement of pigs

### 9.1 Small-scale holdings

- Pigs may be moved from the holding only if bound directly to an abattoir for slaughter, and only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, to be carried out 24 hours previously, are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.
- breeding or fattening stock may be moved only from inspected markets and only with the required transport document. The purchase must be reported to the official veterinarian.

### 9.2 Large-scale holdings

- 9.2.1 A condition for despatch of pigs to a slaughterhouse is that they are clinically examined 24 hours previously in accordance with Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, and that the results are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.
- 9.2.3 Stock may be moved for further use as production animals only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in the Diagnostic Manual are satisfactory and the serological test is negative. From the place of destination, such animals may be sold only to a slaughterhouse within the country. Pigs originating from the county may not be transported to slaughterhouses approved for export to Japan.
- 9.2.4 Live animals (breeding animals for restocking, fattening stock) may be imported with the permission of the competent County Agricultural Office Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate. Purchased animals must be quarantined for 40 days.

## 10. Public information campaign

- 10.1 The Hungarian Veterinary Services have cooperation agreements with:
- the hunting authority
  - the Hunting Chamber
  - the Environmental Protection Office in view of eliminating the disease.
- This cooperation includes swine fever prevention activities in the general schedules of these organizations.
- 10.2 Technical information sessions:
- for all veterinary practitioners: every 3 months
  - for hunters: every 2 months.
- 10.3 Hunters are informed by documents of the requirements applicable to them. They are informed of the current status of the disease and preventive activities via the local hunting journal.
- 10.4 Information of local residents via local government (public address system, billboards).
- 10.5 Leaflets have been issued to pig keepers informing them of the outbreak of classical swine fever and explaining the clinical and pathological symptoms of the disease and their own responsibilities, with special regard to reporting requirements, the regulations applicable and penalties for infringement.
- 10.6 Public information has been disseminated via the printed and online press on the outbreak of the disease and the action to be taken by the local inhabitants. The public is always informed in advance about any action planned as regards the disease.
- 10.7 Arrangements have been made with the County Police Headquarters and the border police to take any wild pig found dead or run over on the road to the Directorate's animal morgue, and they have been provided with the appropriate equipment (gloves, bag, plastic sheets, disinfectants).
11. The authority responsible for implementation of the plan and coordination with the hunting and environmental protection authorities are the cNógrád and Budapest and Pest County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates.

The CAO Central Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate is responsible for supervising this activity.

## 12. Reporting

Competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate makes a detailed 6-monthly report for the Central Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate and the National Expert Committee. On the basis of these reports, the CAO Central Directorate submits information to the National Chief Veterinary Officer, who passes it on to the Commission of the European Union.

The Directorate submits quarterly reports to the Committee of Experts on the progress of the eradication plan.

## Annex 1

## Small-scale pig holdings within the infected area

A.  
Nógrád county

Screening tests for swine fever							
Veterinary district	Number of communities	Number of holdings inspected	Number of pigs				Total
			boars	sows	Suckling pigs	Rearing pigs	
<b>Small-scale holdings</b>							
Balassagyarmat district	55	1063	33	285	713	2762	3 656
Pásztó district	25	275	6	58	91	857	1 026
Salgótarján district	34	495	35	103	328	1144	1 733
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>4763</b>	<b>6 415</b>

B.  
Specified part of Pest county

Screening tests for swine fever							
Veterinary district	Number of communities	Number of holdings inspected	Number of pigs				Total
			boars	sows	Suckling pigs	Rearing pigs	
<b>Small-scale holdings</b>							
Vác district	38	645	0	14	32	2340	2386
Gödöllő district (North from E71 motorway)	11	278	1	25	94	763	883
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3103</b>	<b>3269</b>



## Annex 2

## Large-scale pig holdings within the infected area

A.  
Nógrád county

Screening tests for swine fever							
Name of holdings	Number of communities	Number of holdings inspected	Number of pigs				
			boars	sows	Suckling pigs	Rearing pigs	Total
<b>LARGE-SCALE HOLDINGS</b>							0
SERKÖV	Érsekvadkert	1	7	495	2298	2658	5 458
ARBU	Hont	1	3	35	7	0	45
KÁLMÁN FERENC	Bercel	1	1	37	20	150	208
VIRÁGOS PUSZTA	Bér	1	0	150	0	132	282
AGRO-PRODUKT KFT	Pásztó	1	15	1 298	5663	5982	12 958
PRIMAGRO BT	Kozárd	1	3	90	62	228	383
NEDHUN FARM KFT	Karancsság	1	6	240	460	1500	2 386
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	<b>35</b>	<b>2 345</b>	<b>8 510</b>	<b>10 650</b>	<b>21 540</b>

B.  
Specified part of Pest county

Screening tests for swine fever							
Name of holdings	Number of communities	Number of holdings inspected	Number of pigs				
			boars	sows	Suckling pigs	Rearing pigs	Total
<b>LARGE-SCALE HOLDINGS</b>							
Agriland Kft.	Verseg	1	0	0	0	130	130
Veres Géza	Verseg	1	4	2	0	24	30
Pietker Kft.	Galgagyörk	1	12	141	438	900	1491
Győrfi Antal	Kemence	1	5	85	0	405	495
Varga Ökogazdaság	Püspökatvan	1	0	0	0	410	410
Mix-Média Kft.	Nagymaros	1	3	62	0	480	545
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	<b>24</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2349</b>	<b>3101</b>

**Annex 3****Epidemiological and hygiene regulations for game collection centres and transport vehicles**

1. A game collection centre may be established only with the permission of the veterinary authority.
2. Premises on which pigs cannot be kept in closed accommodation may not be used as collection centres.
3. Only lockable premises with a door/gate may be used as game collection centres.
4. Animal carcasses kept at game collection centres must be stored suspended.
5. The walls and floor of the collection room must be easy to clean and disinfect.
6. Facilities for cleaning and disinfecting vehicles must be provided at the collection centre. Used washing water and disinfectant solution must be drained off into closed containers.
7. The carcase parts must be kept in closed containers.
8. Washing and changing facilities must be available for people involved in game collection.
9. The game collection room (container) must be kept at a temperature of 0-5°C, and must be fitted with a thermometer to enable this to be checked.
10. The walls and floor of the collection room must be disinfected with the frequency prescribed by the authority.
11. The flatbed of the transport vehicle must be leak-free and easy to clean and disinfect. If the vehicle is only occasionally used for this purpose, the flatbed must be covered with plastic sheeting.
12. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected when the animal carcasses have been unloaded.

## **Annex 4**

### **Checklist for the inspection of small-scale pig holdings**

Inspection have to be performed by the official or approved veterinarian

Points to check:

- a) Records of stock numbers. Reason for any increase or decrease (natural population growth, purchase, death).
- b) Clinical examination of animals:
  - feed intake
  - movement, temperature where indicated, symptoms of disease.
- c) Ask the owner about feed sources (shop-bought, own stocks, green fodder, home-produced, forest edge, roadside, etc.), dry or wet feed.
- d) Is the farmer aware of disease outbreaks in the neighbourhood?

Veterinarians performing farm inspections must disinfect their hands, footwear and, if necessary, clothing. If disease is suspected, the inspection should be suspended until the arrival of the official veterinarian.

**Annex 5****Checklist for the inspection of large-scale pig farms and pig herds**

Inspection have to be performed by the official veterinarian.

Points to check:

- a) Records kept of stock numbers
- b) Clinical examination (feeding, movement, temperature, marking of sick animals)
- c) Causes of death of fallen stock, number of samples sent to the laboratory and results
- d) Inspection of farm impenetrability
- e) Inspection of disinfection arrangements
- f) Inspection of movement of people
- g) Inspection of movement of materials and equipment

A log must be kept of inspections, and has to be signed by the farm/stock owner.

## Annex 6

## Game collection centres

A.

Nógrád county

Name/address of operator	Name of owner	Registration no
Rottenbacher Mihályné <b>Szendehely</b> , Szabadság u.23. Tel: 35/375-104	MÜSZI-MIX Kft. 1027 Bp. Fazekas u.29-31.	HU 11 VGY 001
Ószabó Mihály <b>Alsópetény</b> , Akácfa u.1. Tel: 20/4687-085	MÜSZI-MIX Kft. 1027 Bp. Fazekas u.29-31.	HU 11 VGY 002
Koplányi Róbert <b>Szügy</b> , Mikszáth u.35. Tel.: 20/9112157	MÜSZI-MIX Kft. 1027 Bp. Fazekas u.29-31.	HU 11 VGY 003
Hodababni Jánosné <b>Vanyarc</b> , József A u.1. Tel: 484-120	MAVAD Rt. Szilágyi Zoltán Vecsés Lőrinci u.45. Tel: 0620/981-0494	HU 11 VGY 004
Tóth Nándorné <b>Mátraszőlös</b> , Felszabadulás u.152/c tel: 0620/362-9822,468-011	VADEX Mezőföldi Rt. Méznek József 06-22- 316-293,0622-510- 549(közv.),06-30-993- 8779 Soponya:0622/587- 310 Zentai Ferenc (ágazati ig.)	HU 11 VGY 005
Mikuskáné Medve Veronika 3075 <b>Márkháza</b> , Rákóczi u.5. 0620-428-1761	KELETVAD Kft. Konténer tulajdonosa: Kovács Gábor 06- 30/944-6290 Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 006
Nyebbehaj János <b>Drégelypalánk</b> , Fő u.160. (gyűjtőhely: Dp. Honti u.29.) 35/367-049, 20/5500- 350,30/395-2341	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 007
Mészáros Lászlóné <b>Magyarnándor</b> , Fő u.1. 35/372-251	MIXD Ker. és Szolg. Bt 1075 Bp. Síp u.11. 2/15	HU 11 VGY 008
Sági Viktor 2659 Érskevadkert, Jókai u.3. <b>Game check station:Patak</b>	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 009
Grolyó Győző 2654 <b>Romhány</b> Bercsényi u.2.	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 010
KOZ-MÓD Bt. 3170 <b>Szécsény</b> , Bajcsy Zs. u.21.	FIWIHÜT Kft. Tata Toldi M. u.15/a 2890	HU 11 VGY 011

<b>Name/address of operator</b>	<b>Name of owner</b>	<b>Registration no</b>
Bier Béla 2643 <b>Disójenő</b> Zsibak tanya	VECSÉS Kft. Vecsés Lőrinci u.45. 2220	HU 11 VGY 012
Zakavári Géza , Papp Ferenc Dunakeszi 30/339-3628 <b>Game check station:</b> <b>Nagyoroszi</b>	MAVAD-VECSÉS Kft. 2220 Vecsés, Lőrinci u.45.	HU 11 VGY 013
Pásztor Tibor <b>Szécsény</b> , Rákóczi u.94. 70/211-9934	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 014
Kotroczó József <b>Mátraterenye</b> , Széchenyi út 12.	VADKER Kft. Egerbocs, Szabadság út 59.	HU 11 VGY 015
Bucsánszki Istvánné <b>Herencsény</b> , Kossuth u.7. 35/357-028	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 016
AKKU-VIT Bt. <b>Karancskeszi</b> , Orgona út 25.	AKKU-VIT Bt. Karancskeszi, Orgona út 25.	HU 11 VGY 017
Juhász Tiborné <b>Salgótarján</b> Kálmán I. út 31.	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 018
Sasvári Nándor <b>Bátonyterenye</b> , Dózsa Gy. Út 2/a	MÜSZI-MIX Kft. Bp. Fazekas út 29.	HU 11 VGY 019
Koren Csaba 3123 <b>Cered</b> Rózsafa út 10.	KELETVAD Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u.1. 4244	HU 11 VGY 020
Almádi Istvánné 3146 <b>Mátraterenye</b> Vasút út 58.	MAVAD VECSÉS Kft. Vecsés, Lőrinci út 45.	HU 11 VGY 021
Tóth Endre <b>Mátramindszent</b> , Petőfi út 34.	MAVAD VECSÉS Kft. Vecsés, Lőrinci út 45.	HU 11 VGY 022
Karancsvölgye Vt <b>Karancskeszi</b> , Fú út 157.	VADEX Mezőföldi Erdő és Vadgazdálkodási Zrt. Székesfehérvár , Tolnai út 1.	HU 11 VGY 023
Erdélyi Bertalan <b>Szécsény</b> , Szántó Kovács János u.19.	SÁRRÉT VAD Kft. Szeghalom Kazinczi út 28/1	HU 11 VGY 024

B.  
Specified part of Pest county

Operator		Game collection centres	
Name, address	Phone number	Address	Registration number
Galgamácsai Cservölgy VT. 2183 Galgamácsa, Központi tanya 3., Pf. 8.	20/9253409	Galgamácsa, Központi tanya 3.	HU12VGY025
Pilisi Parkerdő Rt. Visegrád, Gödöllői Erdészet 2100 Gödöllő, Csemetekert 13.	20/984-6212	Galgamácsa, Kastélykert	HU12VGY014
Pilisi Parkerdő Rt. Visegrád, Gödöllői Erdészet 2100 Gödöllő, Csemetekert 13.	20/9846-212	Gödöllő, Babatpuszta, Zöld ház	HU12VGY013
Müszi-Mix Kft. 1027 Budapest, II. Fazekas u. 29-31	27/587-545	Bernecebaráti, Széchenyi u. 112.	HU12VGY016
Petrovicz Kft. Csővár, Kinizsi u. 53/a	30/934-6452	Csővár, Klokocs tanya	HU12VGY002
Fiwi-Hűt Kft. Tata, Toldi u. 15/a	20/468-7196	Kóspallag, Szt. István u. 56.	HU12VGY018
Börzsönyvad Vadgazdálkodási és Szolgáltatási Kft. Letkés, Pf. 16.	27/376-070	Letkés, Liliompuszta	HU12VGY005
Nagyírtás Kft. Nagybörzsöny 0208/55	27/378-034	Nagybörzsöny, Szent Orbán Erdei Hotel	HU12VGY022
Keletvad Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u. 4.	27/325-519	Perőcsény, Börzsönyi u.	HU12VGY019
Müszi-Mix Kft. 1027. Bp. II. Fazekas u. 29-31.	30/543-9641	Püspökhátvan, Dózsa Gy u. 10.	HU12VGY001
Müszi-Mix Kft. 1027. Bp. II. Fazekas u. 29-31.	27/587-545	Kemence, Királyháza	HU12VGY026
Keletvad Kft. Újfehértó, Gyár u. 4.	27/329-848	Rád, Arany János u. 2.	HU12VGY021

# Number of feral pigs, feral pig population density and number of metapopulations in the infected area

A.

Nógrád county

Serial Number	Code Number	Licensed hunting association	Estimated no of pigs:	Target numberf or hunting:	Density (head/ha) based on estimates	Metapopulations
1	12-550101-3-1-8	Bárna-Vad Kft	196	119	0,84	10
2	12-550120-1-3-0	Szilaspogony-Zabar FTK	70	121	0,022	8
3	12-550130-1-3-0	Cered-Bárna FTK	66	100	0,021	8
4	12-550210-1-3-4	Salgótajáni FK	163	152	0,031	12
5	12-550310-1-4-1	Somlyó és Vidéke Vt.	40	60	0,013	6
6	12-550320-1-4-1	Cserepes Vt.	47	60	0,016	5
7	12-550410-1-3-0	Bárna-Völgye FTK	60	80	0,019	6
8	12-550420-1-4-1	Fénykő Vt.	46	70	0,015	5
9	12-550510-1-4-1	Háromcsér Vt.	25	50	0,008	4
10	12-550610-1-4-1	Kerekbérc Vt.	28	34	0,009	5
11	12-550710-1-3-4	Karancsi FK	55	76	0,017	7
12	12-550810-1-4-1	Szánas Vt.	34	50	0,011	5
13	12-550910-1-4-1	Borókás VE	65	102	0,015	5
14	12-551010-1-3-0	Sámsonháza Földtul. Közösség	120	140	0,02	14
15	12-551110-1-4-1	Kelet-Csehát Vt.	100	160	0,012	11
16	12-551210-1-4-1	Szorospataki Bányász Vt.	71	116	0,017	8
17	12-551310-1-3-0	Pásztó- Szurdokp.FTK	41	58	0,016	5
18	12-551320-1-3-0	Somlyóhegyi FTK	50	60	0,009	6
19	12-551410-1-4-1	Karancsvölgye Vt.	50	80	0,016	6
20	12-551420-1-4-1	Nádasd Vt.	20	30	0,007	3
21	12-551510-1-4-1	Megyervölgye Vt.	29	45	0,009	4
22	12-551610-1-4-1	Órhegy TSVT	70	97	0,016	9
23	12-551710-1-4-1	Hollókő VT.	80	120	0,014	11
24	12-551810-1-3-0	551810 szFK	100	75	0,023	13
25	12-551821-1-4-1	Szuha-menti Vadgazd.Egyes.	9	9	0,003	2
26	12-551910-1-3-0	Palotási FK.	0	10	0	1
27	12-552010-4-3-0	Bükk NPI.	25	30	0,048	3
28	12-552110-1-4-1	Hársas Vt.	60	100	0,012	7
29	12-552210-1-3-4	Nógrádszakál-Litke-Szécsényfelfalu	38	60	0,012	5
30	12-552310-1-3-0	Ipolymenti Gazdák FTK	37	85	0,008	6
31	12-552320-1-3-0	Ménes-patak FTK	25	40	0,009	3
32	12-552410-1-3-0	Burjas Környéki Gazdák FTK	40	60	0,01	5
33	12-552420-1-4-1	Tábi Vt.	60	120	0,019	9
34	12-552510-1-4-1	Kőbérc Vt.	72	88	0,016	10
35	12-552520-1-4-1	Nyugat-Cserhát Vt.	80	120	0,019	12
36	12-552610-1-4-1	Szandahegy VTE	88	114	0,021	14
37	12-552620-1-4-1	Tókerti VTE	65	85	0,014	10
38	12-552700-3-4-1	Dám VT	90	160	0,016	13



Serial Number	Code Number	Licensed hunting association	Estimated no of pigs:	Target numberf or hunting:	Density (head/ha) based on estimates	Metapopulations
39	12-552810-1-3-0	Cserhátaljai FTK	58	125	0,007	9
40	12-552820-1-3-0	Galgamenti Földtulad.Társ.	40	60	0,012	5
41	12-552910-1-3-0	Kálló-Vanyarc-Erdőkürt FTK	130	116	0,029	16
42	12-552920-1-4-1	Mária -völgye VT.	41	58	0,01	6
43	12-553010-1-3-0	Föld.vadászati Köössége	60	100	0,013	8
44	12-553110-1-3-0	Romhány és Szomszéd FTE	90	95	0,014	12
45	12-553210-1-3-4	Romhány , Felsőpetény, Alsópetény FTK.	105	120	0,022	14
46	12-553310-1-3-0	Várkonyi Földtul.Közössége	150	205	0,025	20
47	12-553410-4-3-0	Ipoly-völgy Tulajd.Közösség	5	10	0,001	3
48	12-553610-1-3-0	Nagyoroszi és Körny. FTK	100	110	0,015	16
49	12-553710-1-4-1	Lókosvölgye Vt.	81	117	0,013	13
50	12-553810					
51	12-553910-1-3-0	Nógrád-Berkenye FTK	125	150	0,036	15
52	12-554010-1-4-3	Agroméra Zrt.	65	75	0,011	9
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>3365</b>	<b>4477</b>	<b>0,016</b>	<b>408</b>

B.  
Specified part of Pest county

Serial Number	Code Number	Licensed hunting association	Estimated no of pigs:	Target numberf or hunting:	Density (head/ha) based on estimates	Metapopulations
1	13-5717	Kartal-Versegi Vadásztársaság	150	120	0,024	7
2	13-571510	Galgamácsai CservölgyVadásztársaság	200	157	0,042	3
3	13-5716	Pilisi Parkerdő ZRt. Galgamácsa	350	350	0,044	2
4	13-572810	Pilisi Parkerdő ZRt (Babati - M3 feletti - rész)	200	160	0,067	1
5	13-570100	Észak -Börzsöny VT	650	145	0,16	35
6	13-570300	Börzsöny Zrinyi VT	172	75	0,049	20
7	13-570200	Ipolyvölgye VT	180	120	0,049	18
8	13-570800 13-571200	Ipoly Erdő RT Váci Erdészeti	600	203	0,086	47
9	13-570700 13-570400	Ipoly Erdő RT	492	465	0,02	41
10	13-570600	Börzsöny Borostyán Vt.(folyamatban)	185	120	0,039	10
11	13-571100	Vácduka Szikra VT	50	74	0,015	5
12	13-571310-1-3-0	Galgavölgye Társult vadászati Földtulajdonosi Község	185	70	0,054	10
13	13-571400	Szöd Földtulajdonosok Községe	22	10	0,007	2
14	13-572110-1-4-1	Nemeskéry 2006 VT	10	12	0,003	1
15	13-570500	Dunakanyar Kittenberger VT	170	140	0,026	15
16	13-572200	Nádler Herbert Term.védelmi és Vadgazdálkodási Társ.	30	40	0,008	2
17		Lendület-Jóegészség Vt területén a Pilisi parkerdő gazd.	200	100	0,067	15
18	13-580000	Vác-Kosd-Rád-Penc Földtulajdonosok	100	50	0,029	12

		Vadászegyesülete				
Serial Number	Code Number	Licensed hunting association	Estimated no of pigs:	Target numberf or hunting:	Density (head/ha) based on estimates	Metapopulations
19	13-580400	Sóstói Vadászati és Természetvédelmi Egyesület	150	50	0,050	13
20	13-553310	Várkörnyéki Földtulajdonosok Közössége	70	300	0,011	9
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>4166</b>	<b>2761</b>	<b>0,038</b>	<b>268</b>